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WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

President on Peace Mission. Pres. Eisenhower declared Dec. 2 that his forthcoming trip to Europe, the Middle East & Asia was dedicated to demonstrating that the U.S.' "basic aspiration is to search out methods by which peace in the world can be assured with justice for everybody."

Mr. Eisenhower told a Washington news conference: With "relatively few months left" as President, he had decided to "make an effort that no President ever was called upon before to make" to explain America's peace aims. Although "we have tried to emphasize this point in every possible way . . . still it doesn't seem to come through." He concluded "from all the reports that come to us from abroad that there is a great deal of doubt remaining in the minds of many people, . . . including . . . allies & other friends, as to America's real sincerity in pursuit of peace." "I want to prove that we are not aggressive . . . [but are] trying to be a good partner in this business of searching . . . for peace, which means, in the long run, searching also for methods in which we, . . . independent nations together cooperating, can find a better life for all of us . . . politically & materially."

Answering reporters' questions, Mr. Eisenhower added that: (1) he would retain, during his absence from the U.S., his sole power to authorize the use of nuclear weapons against an attacker and could transmit such an order "from any position . . . by a simple message that could be delivered instantaneously"; (2) he favored India's efforts to settle its border dispute with Red China through "honest negotiation" and hoped for "settlement of . . . outstanding things" between India & Pakistan; (3) a recent medical examination had indicated "I am as fit as I possibly could be at my time of life to do this thing."

(Democratic & Republican Congressional leaders met with Pres. Eisenhower at the White House Nov. 30 for discussion of his travel plans. The group, joined by Vice Pres. Nixon, State Secy. Herter & State Undersecy. Robert Murphy, expressed bipartisan approval for the projected trip. Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson [Tex.] told newsmen later that the President had confirmed he would concentrate on explaining American policies to each foreign leader visited but would not attempt negotiation of any bilateral problems.

Other Congressmen present: Senate GOP leader Everett M. Dirksen (Ill.), Sens. J. W. Fulbright (D., Ark.) & Alexander Wiley (R., Wis.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; House Speaker Sam Rayburn (Tex.), House GOP leader Charles A. Halleck (Ind.); Reps. Thomas E. Morgan (D., Pa.) & Robert B. Chiperfield (R., Ill.) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Khrushchev in Hungary. Addressing the 7th congress of the Hungarian Workers (Communist) Party in Budapest, Soviet Premier Khrushchev reiterated Dec. 1 that the USSR was ready to surrender its nuclear missile stockpiles under a disarmament pact.

Khrushchev declared that the Soviet Union had enough rockets with nuclear warheads to "raze to the ground all our potential enemies." He asserted, however, that "because of our principled Leninist policy of peaceful co-existence, . . . we are ready to destroy immediately all these stockpiles if a program for universal disarmament is adopted" under "the most comprehensive & profound control."

Asserting his agreement with West German Chancellor Adenauer that disarmament was the major issue to be discussed at an East-West summit meeting, Khrushchev warned that "in order to have confidence on both sides, we must settle the issue of West Berlin." But Adenauer, he declared, supported a continued Western occupation of West Berlin, "a policy directed against the Socialist states."

Khrushchev warned that while the USSR "set no deadlines, present[ed] no ultimatums" for accord on the problems of West Berlin & German unification, "a peace treaty must be signed & the status of a free city introduced for West Berlin." The USSR, he said, would not agree to German unity on terms that meant "liquidation" of East Germany & use of its territory for "NATO atomic & rocket bases." Unless the "desired results" were achieved on these issues, he repeated, "we shall have no other way out except signing a peace treaty with" East Germany.

(Polish Communist sources cited Nov. 23 by A. M. Rosenthal, N.Y. Times correspondent recently ousted from Poland, reported that Chinese CP Chrmn. Mao Tse-tung, angered at China's exclusion from East-West summit talks, had warned Khrushchev during their recent Peiping talks not to negotiate Far East questions at the East-West conference.)

(Commenting on French Pres. de Gaulle's recent contention that the USSR faced increasing demographic & political pressure from Communist China, Soviet Amb.-to-France Sergei A. Vinogradov told the Anglo-American Press Assn. in Paris Nov. 27: "As to troubles between the Soviet Union & China, I do not know of them"; "we are unanimous in ideology"; "we are not racists.") [See pp. 357C2, 317D2]

Adenauer-De Gaulle Talks. A French agreement to refrain temporarily from seeking a revision of NATO doctrines for integration of European defense forces was achieved by West German Chancellor Adenauer in Paris talks with Pres. de Gaulle Dec. 1-2.

Adenauer explained West German fears that the French demands (for transformation of NATO into a coalition of nationally-controlled armed forces) would endanger continued U.S. military support of the alliance. De Gaulle was said to have promised that France would make no further unilateral reductions in its NATO commitments. Adenauer told newsmen Dec. 2 that he & de Gaulle had reached "agreement on all essential points."

West German press spokesman Felix von Eckardt disclosed Dec. 1 that Adenauer had won de Gaulle's promise to oppose any summit conference attempts to deal with Berlin as an issue separate from the "whole German problem." Adenauer reportedly feared that a separate settlement would entail Western concessions on Berlin without commensurate Soviet concessions on German reunification. (Adenauer & West Berlin Mayor Willy Brandt said after a Nov. 30 Bonn meeting that "the present 4-power status of Berlin is still the best means of protecting the freedom of West Berlin.")

Other French-West German matters discussed & apparently settled by Adenauer & de Gaulle: (1) Western tactics to be followed at the East-

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

Week in Headlines

International

Eisenhower said his pre-summit trip to Europe, Mid-East & Asia would be taken to stress peaceful aims of U.S.

Adenauer, de Gaulle agreed to postpone revision of NATO while Berlin dispute with Russia remained unsettled.

U.S. Marine seized by Chinese Reds in Bombay incident.

Nehru pledged defense of Nepal against Chinese attack.

United States

Gates succeeded McElroy as Secy. of Defense.

Catholic bishops declared opposition to involving birth control question in U.S. foreign aid program; President opposed Govt. distribution of information on birth control.

NASA failed in new attempt to place rocket-borne missile into orbit around moon but AF launched Discoverer VIII earth satellite successfully.

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West summit meeting; (2) coordination to prevent economic war between the 6-nation European Economic Community, largely controlled by France & West Germany, & the free trade area led by Britain.

Spaak Asks NATO Aid Drive. A coordinated Western effort to counter the USSR's economic offensive in under-developed areas of the world was urged by NATO Secy. Gen. Paul-Henri Spaak Nov. 19 in an address to NATO legislators meeting in Washington. Spaak, asserting it was time to "revise & expand" NATO functions, called for an extension of NATO economic commitments to Asia, Africa & the Middle East. He made clear that although the current Soviet threat to the West primarily was economic, "Russia can turn back from peaceful coexistence to cold war whenever such a policy suits her."

Accepting the 18th annual Freedom Award of Freedom House in N.Y. Nov. 16, Spaak had called for a "grand & spectacular initiative" by the U.S. to lead the West's economic aid counteroffensive against the USSR. He said Khrushchev had proclaimed the USSR to be involved in "a struggle, economic, social & ideological, which must continue until communism triumphs in the world." Spaak repeated his appeals for a coordinated Western economic effort in an address Dec. 1 to the Western European Union Assembly in Paris. [See pp. 369F1, 357F3]

The 5th annual conference of NATO legislators ended in Washington Nov. 20 after approving resolutions calling for (1) fresh Western initiatives to achieve controlled conventional & nuclear disarmament; (2) an international police force empowered to enforce internationally adjudicated settlements of disputes; (3) a coordinated NATO foreign aid program.

Herter Defends Berlin Talks. U.S. State Secy. Herter, at a Washington news conference Nov. 26, denied ex-State Secy. Acheson's contention that any new accord with the USSR on Berlin would weaken the West's position in the city. Herter said the USSR had come "a very long way" from its initial demand that the West quit Berlin: "When Mr. Khrushchev made his first speech precipitating the Berlin crisis, he stated that we had no legal rights in Berlin, that they were planning to throw us out and that this was . . . a unilateral action. Since that time they have admitted our legal rights [in Berlin and] . . . have furthermore moved away from the threat of taking unilateral action."

(The texts of Herter's Nov. 16 address & Acheson's Nov. 18 criticism of U.S. policy were published in full by Moscow's Pravda & Izvestia. Commenting on Herter's statements, Izvestia Nov. 26 graded him as "poor" for his reliance on "cold war phraseology" to answer Soviet efforts at coexistence.) [See pp. 369B1, G2]

U.S. Bishops Vs. Appeasement. A statement issued by the Roman Catholic bishops of the U.S. Nov. 21, following the annual meeting of the National Catholic Welfare Conference at the Catholic University of America in Washington, warned against accepting Soviet professions of peace.

The statement, signed by Cardinals Spellman of New York, McIntyre of Los Angeles, O'Hara of Philadelphia, Cushing of Boston, Meyer of Chicago & Muench of Fargo, N.D., warned that "while negotiating unceasingly for better relations with Communist regimes, we must never forget that their system & ours are as basically different as slavery & freedom." It declared that the 2 worlds do not even speak "the same language": "By 'peace' the Communist means submission to his program. By 'friendship' he means the acceptance . . . of his formula for coexistence."

(A report prepared by the Council on Foreign Relations for the Senate Foreign Relations Committee & made public Nov. 24 called on Pres. Eisenhower to provide "effective leadership" & a "sense of purpose" in U.S. foreign policy. The report said the U.S.' tendency to "treat foreign relations as a series of crises . . . will not be sufficient for the future." The report, written by a panel headed by Pres. Emeritus Henry M. Wriston of Brown U., specifically urged [1] the maintenance of U.S. "military power" as the necessary condition for effective foreign policy; [2] "serious negotiations" on East-West disarmament; [3] creation of "lines of communication" with Communist China, necessary if China was to be bound by international disarmament agreements.) [See p. 351C2]

ASIA

Reds Hold U.S. Marine in India. Communist Chinese consular officials in Bombay, India seized U.S. Marine Sgt. Robert Armstrong, 34, of Martinez, Calif. and held him for 6 hours Nov. 27. He was released bruised but otherwise unharmed to Indian police.

Armstrong, working as a clerk & guard at the U.S. Consulate in Bombay, reportedly was seized near the Chinese Consulate while guarding Chang Chien-yuh, Bombay representative of the Communist-owned China Import-Export Corp., who had asked for political asylum at the American consulate Nov. 26. American versions of the incident said: Chang, who had signed declarations denouncing communism & undergone a recorded interrogation Nov. 26, changed his mind about defecting Nov. 27 and ran into the Chinese Consulate with the interview tapes; Armstrong was trying to retrieve the tapes when he was seized by Chinese consular personnel.

U.S. Amb.-to-India Ellsworth Bunker protested to the Indian External Affairs Ministry Nov. 28 that Armstrong's seizure was "a high-handed violation of the personal rights of a . . . [U.S.] citizen in a friendly country." A Red Chinese statement broadcast Nov. 29 by Peiping radio charged that Chang had been "kidnaped" by U.S. consular officials Nov. 26 but had managed to escape next day. It asserted that one of the "American kidnapers" had been seized when he pursued Chang to the Chinese Consulate "knife in hand." A Chinese protest to India Nov. 30 contained the same charges.

Nehru Pledges Nepal Defense. Indian pledges to defend Sikkim & Bhutan against Red Chinese aggression were extended to Nepal by Prime Min. Nehru and indorsed by voice vote of the Indian Parliament Nov. 27. Addressing Parliament at the close of a 2½-day debate on foreign affairs, Nehru declared that any aggression against Nepal (Himalayan state with 500-mile borders with both India & Red China) "would be considered by us as aggression on India." Nehru conceded that he was assuming a "grave responsibility," but he defended it as necessary "not only for wider reasons but for India's own security." His pledge supplemented accords under which India was training Nepal's armed forces and both countries were required to consult on "serious friction . . . with any neighboring state."

(The Katmandu Commoner, a Nepalese English-language newspaper, reported "persistent rumors" Dec. 1 that Red Chinese troops had entered 3 areas of northwest Nepal. Indian newspapers earlier had reported a massing of Chinese troops on the Nepalese-Chinese frontier.)

Nehru told Parliament Nov. 27 that while he doubted there was "any country that cares more for peace than the Soviet Union, I doubt that there is any country that cares less for peace than [Red] China." He reiterated hopes for peaceful settlement of the border dispute with China but warned that if war came "we shall become a nation in arms" in a "struggle for life & death" that would "shake Asia & shake the world." Defending his policies before Parliament Nov. 25, Nehru had appealed for national unity behind India's neutralist aims but had warned China that "if war is thrust upon us, we shall fight with all our strength."

Defense Min. V. K. Krishna Menon defended himself before Parliament Nov. 26 against charges that he had failed to take military action to oppose Chinese incursions in northern India. Conceding that India's "policy was not to deploy troops" before its frontiers were threatened, he asserted that "the necessary troop movements consistent with our resources have taken place." He said that India was not prevented from "getting defense materials from . . . East or West, but we would like to pay for it" rather than accept politically conditional foreign military aid.

Acharya J. B. Kripalani, leader of the Praja (People's) Socialist Party, charged the Nehru Govt. Nov. 25 with "culpable negligence" in dealing with the Chinese menace. He declared that oppositionists wanted "not the abandonment of neutrality, but of passiv-

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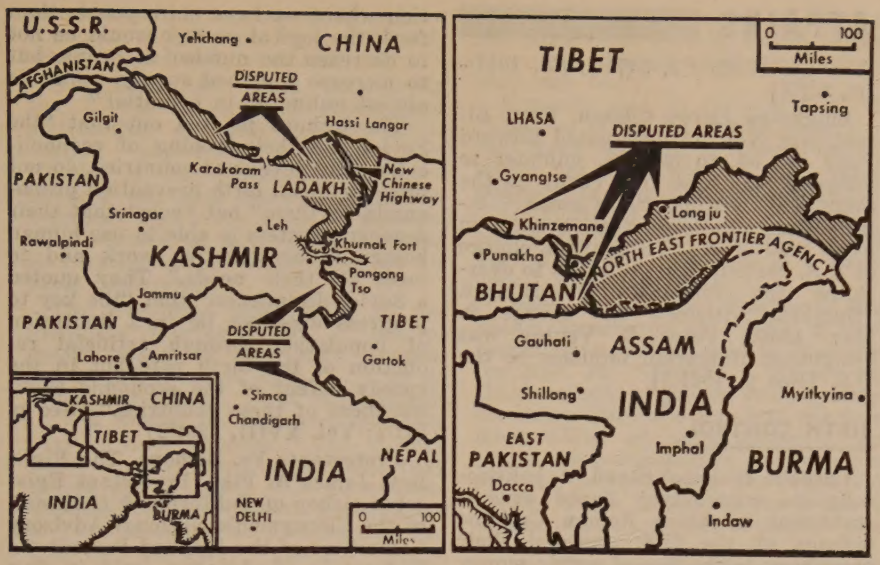

Shaded areas in map at left show traditionally Indian territory in Kashmir & Ladakh Province claimed by Communist China & partially occupied by Chinese troops. Shaded areas in map at right show territory claimed by Communist China south of the Indian-Tibetan Macmahon Line frontier, in India's North East Frontier Agency. Indian territory claimed by Communist China totalled an estimated 40,000 square miles. (Wide World)

ity" in dealing with China. He charged that Nehru's failure to "explain our viewpoint to friendly nations" was "isolation & not nonalignment." He demanded "assurance that the defense of our borders will no more be neglected." Kripalani called for joint Indian-Pakistani steps to defend both nations against Red Chinese aggression. [See p. 382G2]

SPACE

U.S. Moon Shot Fails. A 4-stage Atlas-Able rocket was fired from Cape Canaveral, Fla. at 2:26 a.m. Nov. 26 in an unsuccessful effort to put a 372-lb. payload into orbit around the moon. The 98-foot assembly fell in burning pieces into the Atlantic. The failure was blamed on the premature detaching of a fiber sheath intended to protect the payload & final stage. This caused the final stage to break off, completely disrupting the course of the rocket. (A National Aeronautics & Space Administration spokesman said Dec. 1 that the Atlas-Able moon rocket program had cost $12-$15 million.) [See pp. 363C1-G2, 353D2-G3, 315A1]

(Pres. Eisenhower had said at his press conference Nov. 4 that moon exploration was strictly scientific and therefore would be assigned only to the civilian NASA. He could see no reason for misusing military talent to explore the moon, he said.)

Discoverer VIII Up. A 1,700-lb. Discoverer VIII satellite was launched by U.S. Air Force rocketeers from Vandenberg AF Base, Calif. at 11:26 a.m. Nov. 20 into a polar orbit, but Hawaii-based planes & ships Nov. 21-22 failed for a 6th time to recover a 27-inch space capsule ejected from an orbiting Discoverer. Discoverer VIII's apogee was 1,000 miles, its perigee 120 miles. It circled the earth every 103 minutes and ejected its capsule on signal from the ground Nov. 21 on its 15th circuit. [See p. 363D2-A3]

Soviets Delay Man in Space. Soviet scientists attending the American Rocket Society meeting in Washington insisted that the USSR had no early plans for manned space flight.

Prof. Anatoly A. Blagonravov said Nov. 16 that his country had the technical capability for space flight but would not send a man into space until it was certain he could be returned safely and until there was something for him to do in space.

Prof. Leonid Sedov, reiterating these assertions Nov. 19, said: "We have a rocket" that could put a man into space, but "such a flight is not a thing to be done in the near future"; the USSR had no target date for manned space flight, had "no practical projects" for nuclear-powered rockets, had no current plans for launchings from equatorial sites and had had only one failure that "we know about" in satellite or space launchings. The failure, which Soviet Premier Khrushchev had disclosed in his September visit to the U.S., occurred when a launching vehicle for a moon rocket blew up during a test on the launching pad. [See pp. 363C1-C2, 295C1]

German rocket expert Hermann Oberth asserted in a lecture in Innsbruck, Austria Nov. 11 that the USSR had launched a manned space vehicle in 1958 but that an accident had happened and that the Russians had decided against future manned space flight attempts until there was more assurance of safety. [See p. 8A-B1]

Space-Ship Reactor. The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission announced at the American Rocket Society meeting in Washington Nov. 18 that a 220-lb., 2-foot-high nuclear reactor had been developed to power radios & other equipment (but not the engines) of space vehicles. The reactor, named Snap II,* was designed & built by the Atomics International Division of North American Aviation, Inc.

AEC Chrmn. John A. McCone, displaying a model, said it could produce 3,000 watts of electricity for a year or more. It operated by heat from enriched uranium. The heat vaporized mercury, which turned a turbine to generate electricity. Col. Jack Armstrong of the AEC's Aircraft Reactor System estimated that it had cost $6½ million to develop Snap II and that units would cost $400,000 each. [See p. 265B-F2]

GE Tracking Station. The General Electric Co. displayed in Schenectady, N.Y. Nov. 24 a radio telescope-optical telescope tracking station that would enable operators to see & hear missiles & vehicles in space. The optical telescope would make it possible to see rockets up to 100,000 miles away. The radio telescope would pick up signals from rockets many times further away. [See p. 256G2-D3]

GE had announced Nov. 5 that it was building a $15 million space technology center near Valley Forge, Pa. as part of the GE Missile & Space Vehicle Department (hq. Philadelphia), which employed 3,500 persons.

(The N.Y. Times reported Nov. 22 that Cornell University was organizing a Center for Radiophysics & Space Research on its campus in Ithaca, N.Y. that would have a Puerto Rico-based radar capable of probing deeper into space than any currently operating radar. The radar dish was to be 1,000 feet in diameter, 4 times that of the one at Jodrell Bank in England. The Jodrell Bank radio observatory was reported Nov. 11 to have bounced radio waves off Venus when the planet was 30 million miles away in September. The waves took 5 minutes for the round trip.) [See p. 184E-F1]

Life Sought in Space. Dr. Otto Struve, director of the National Radio Astronomy Observatory at Greenbank, W. Va., announced at a Karl Taylor Compton seminar at MIT Nov. 13 that the NRAO would start early in 1960 to listen for radio signals from space that might have been sent by intelligent beings from planets of other solar systems. The project (Project Ozma, after the queen of the Land of Oz) was to start by directing NRAO's parabolic antenna toward the stars Tau Ceti and Epsilon Eridani, both within 12 light years of the earth. Dr. Frank D. Drake, radio astronomer in charge of Ozma, had been working on the project for 9 months.

Prof. Melvin Calvin of the University of California reported at the same seminar that he had found in meteorites complex organic compounds similar (possibly identical) to pyrimidines & purines, part of the genetic material of living cells. "The question of whether there are prebiotic forms out in space seems to be answered in the affirmative," Calvin asserted.

Dr. Howard S. Seifert of Space Technology Laboratories was elected president of the American Rocket Society Nov. 16 in Washington.

*SNAP for Systems for Nuclear Auxiliary Power

THE PRESIDENT

Gates Succeeds McElroy. Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 1 "regretfully" accepted the resignation of Defense Secy. Neil H. McElroy and gave Deputy Defense Secy. Thomas S. Gates Jr. a recess appointment the same day to succeed McElroy as Defense Secretary.

McElroy had said in a Nov. 27 letter to the President that he was resigning for "urgent" personal reasons. He planned to return to the Proctor & Gamble soap company, of which he had been president. Mr. Eisenhower, who accepted the resignation in a Nov. 30 letter, gave McElroy the Medal of Freedom Dec. 1. [See p. 159F2]

Neil H. McElroy (left) resigned as Defense Secretary and was succeeded by Deputy Defense Secy. Thomas S. Gates Jr. (right). (Wide World)

Gates announced at a press conference following his oath-taking ceremony Dec. 2 that he was ordering a drastic change in Pentagon news policy and would urge the Army, Navy & Air Force Secretaries to hold frequent press conferences. McElroy had opposed contacts between newsmen & the service secretaries. No service secretary had held a Washington press conference during the 2 years McElroy was Defense Secretary.

Facts on Gates. Thomas Sovereign Gates Jr. was born in Philadelphia (Germantown) Apr. 10, 1906. Graduated from University of Pennsylvania 1928. Joined Drexel & Co. investment banking firm in 1928, became partner in 1949.

Naval (reserve) intelligence officer during World War II. Navy Undersecretary 1953-57, Secretary 1957-59. Deputy Defense Secretary since June 1959. Married Millicent Anne Brengle Sept. 29, 1928. Children: Millicent Anne, Patricia S., Katharine Curtin, Thomas S. 3d (who died in 1956). [See pp. 269F-G3, 265C2, 199G3, 159E-F2]

24-Hour Alert Planned. McElroy announced after a White House session Dec. 1 that the Administration planned to ask Congress for funds for a possible 24-hour-a-day alert in which nuclear-armed bombers might be kept aloft continuously. He said this operation would balance U.S. retaliatory capability with Soviet offensive (missile) power until 1961, when the U.S. would be as strong as or stronger than the USSR in intercontinental ballistic missiles. He reported that both countries had about 10 combat-ready ICBMs each. He said the U.S. would make no heavy investments in "first-generation" Atlas ICBMs but planned to press forward with the solid-fuel Minuteman ICBM, to be ready by 1963. [See pp. 372E1-F2, 247F2, E3, 101D-D3, 34B2]

Bulgarian Envoy Chosen. Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 23 designated Edward Page Jr., 54, to be U.S. minister to Bulgaria, the first U.S. envoy to the Communist regime there since U.S.-Bulgarian relations were broken in Feb. 1950 over a Bulgarian charge of U.S. participation in a plot to overthrow the Bulgarian government. (Bulgaria withdrew the charge in Mar. 1959.) Peter G. Voutov was designated Bulgarian minister to the U.S. [See p. 102F3]

BIRTH CONTROL

Catholic Bishops' Stand. A politico-religious controversy flared over a statement in which Roman Catholic bishops of the U.S. asserted their opposition to the use of public money to promote "artificial birth prevention for economically under-developed countries." The statement was approved at a meeting of about 200 bishops at the Catholic University of America in Washington Nov. 18-19 and was released Nov. 25 by the National Catholic Welfare Association.

The bishops assailed "a campaign of propaganda" that used the "terror technique phrase 'population explosion'" and that "for the past several years . . . has been gaining momentum to influence international, national & personal opinion in favor of birth prevention programs." They denied statements of "some international & national figures . . . that artificial birth prevention within the married state is gradually becoming acceptable even in the Catholic Church." "The perennial teaching of the Catholic Church has distinguished artificial birth prevention, which is a frustration of the marital act, from other forms of control of birth which are morally permissible," the bishops said. They attacked efforts "of some representatives of Christian bodies" to elaborate "a theological doctrine which envisages artificial birth prevention within the married state as the 'will of God.'"

The bishops said the U.S. Roman Catholic position on "the growing & needy population of the world" was "grounded in the natural law . . . & in respect for the human person, his origin, freedom, responsibility & destiny." The bishops said U.S. Roman Catholics: (a) believed that "the goods of the earth were created by God for the use of all men and that men should not be arbitrarily tailored to fit a niggling & static image of what they are entitled to, as conceived by those who are more fortunate, greedy or lazy"; (b) believed that "the promotion of artificial birth prevention is a morally, humanly, psychologically & politically disastrous approach to the population problem"; (c) "will not . . . support any public assistance, either at home or abroad, to promote artificial birth prevention, abortion or sterilization"; (d) thought that "in a chronic condition where we have more people than food, the logical answer would be not to decrease the number of people but to increase the food supply, which is almost unlimited in potential."

The bishops pointed out that "the Soviets, in their wooing of economically underdeveloped countries, do not press artificial birth prevention propaganda on them" but "boast that their economic system is able to use human beings in constructive work and to meet all their needs." They quoted a Soviet declaration* that "the key to progress does not lie in a limitation of population through artificial reduction of the birth rate but in the speedy defeat of the economic backwardness of these countries." [See p. 54D1; Vol. XVIII, 123F2]

Protestants Vs. Bishops. The Right Rev. James A. Pike, Protestant Episcopal bishop of California & chairman of the Clergymen's National Advisory Committee of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America, said in San Francisco Nov. 25 that the policy of the Roman Catholic bishops would "condemn rapidly increasing millions of people in less fortunate parts of the world to starvation, bondage, misery & despair." He asked whether this policy was "binding on Roman Catholic candidates for public office."

In a statement published by the N.Y. Herald Tribune Nov. 29, Pike stated a "general Protestant viewpoint" that "responsible choice as to the number & spacing of children is simply one of many areas of life in which people are called upon to make conscientious decisions under God." He quoted the 1958 Lambeth Conference of 310 Anglican (including Episcopal) archbishops & bishops as saying in its birth control report that "the choice must be made by parents [in] . . . consideration of their resources, the society in which they live & the problems they face. . . . Christians have every right to use the gifts of science for proper ends." Pike held, therefore, that "if a couple conscientiously decides" against having a child at a given time, "they are under a positive obligation to use the most effective accepted medical methods to prevent conception." Pike added that "sexual intercourse has 2 primary functions in marriage: procreational & sacramental. Neither is secondary. . . . When one of the functions is judged inappropriate, the limitation of the results to the 2d function still leaves . . . an important natural function being fulfilled." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 123D3]

Dr. John C. Bennett, dean of the Union Theological Seminary (New York), said Nov. 25 that it was tragic that Roman Catholic leaders pressed a view "that has no sound moral or religious basis and which has been rejected by most other Christian groups."

The Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice, opposing the Roman Catholic view, said in a Nov. 28 statement in Washington: "Freedom of choice in regard to the spacing of children is a basic human right. No family, any-

* Made at a meeting of the UN Economic Commission on Asia & the Far East.

where, should have more children than it can properly house, feed, clothe, educate & spiritually sustain."

'Ike' Bars Aid. Pres. Eisenhower Dec. 2 rejected any U.S. government distribution of birth control information anywhere regardless of whether it was requested. "I cannot imagine anything more emphatically a subject that is not a proper political or governmental activity or function or responsibility," he declared at his press conference.

The President said: "We do not intend to interfere with . . . the internal affairs of any other government, and if they want . . . to do something about . . . a very difficult . . . & almost an explosive question, that is their business. And if they want to go to someone for help, they should go [&] they will go unquestionably to professional groups, not to governments." He pledged that "as long as I am here," "this government . . . will not . . . have a positive political doctrine" on birth control. [See p. 240E1]

Mr. Eisenhower pointed out that "this thing has, for very great denominations, a religious meaning. . . . I have no quarrel with them. As a matter of fact, this being largely the Catholic Church, they are one of the groups that I admire & respect."

Kennedy's Views. Sen. John F. Kennedy (Mass.), leading potential Roman Catholic candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, said in a telephone interview from his Hyannis, Mass. home Nov. 27 that "I think it would be a mistake for the United States government to attempt to advocate the limitation of the population of under-developed countries. This problem involves important social & economic questions which must be solved by the people of those countries themselves." He said he had held this opinion for "many years."

Kennedy pointed out that the U.S. government did not advocate birth control "here" or in Western Europe. "Accordingly," he said, "I think it would be the greatest psychological mistake for us to appear to advocate the limitation of the black or brown or yellow peoples whose population is increasing no faster than in the United States." He said he would not think it "wise" for the U.S. to deny aid to a country solely because it had adopted a national policy of birth control.

Asked what he would do as President if Congress passed a law saying countries receiving aid should not let their populations exceed their capacity to make aid funds effective, Kennedy replied: "I would base my determination as to whether I should approve such a law on my personal judgment" of "what would be in the [U.S.'] interest"; if it became law, "I would uphold it as the law of the land." If his State Secretary & ICA director recommended executive action suggesting birth control to make aid funds effective in another country, Kennedy said he would base his decision on the U.S.' "best interest." He said the main question was "whether the available resources of the world are increasing as fast as the population. . . . My belief is that they are, though their management may not be."

Kennedy said in Denver Nov. 28: "The use of [U.S.] public funds . . . for birth control in other nations would not be a wise or good public policy." [See pp. 350C1, 153G3-154D1]

(N.Y. Mayor Robert F. Wagner Jr., also a Roman Catholic, said Nov. 30 that Kennedy's "position is a sound one. I adhere to it.")

Other Democratic Positions. Sen. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.), a Protestant Episcopalian, said in Washington Nov. 28: "Poverty & disease are characteristic of many overpopulated countries. They are also 2 of the foremost allies of communism. I approve the government's furnishing of planned parenthood information abroad where it believes the action is in the interest of our country." [See pp. 240E1, 272F3]

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.), a Congregationalist, said in Washington Nov. 28 that the U.S. government should not set policy on artificial birth control for other nations but should adopt no policy "to deny information & assistance if such nations determine that it is essential to their national welfare." He said U.S. aid "should not be denied on the basis of any country's policy relating to birth control." [See pp. 350D1, 314G3, 305D3]

Adlai E. Stevenson, a Unitarian, said in a Washington Star telephone interview published Nov. 29 that the U.S. "should not impose birth control programs on foreign countries" but "should not hesitate to consider requests for aid to birth control programs in foreign countries where population growth is inimical to economic well-being." [See p. 326C1]

Gov. Edmund G. Brown of California, a Roman Catholic, said in a Nov. 29 Washington Star interview that he was "not prepared to answer" on "the question of regulation of birth" but that "I certainly don't believe this country has the right to impose on any other country any particular ideas it may have, nor interfere with the religious practices of other countries." Brown added Nov. 30 that the U.S. "should not use economic aid funds so as to influence other nations or their peoples in their decisions on population control." He opposed (a) "banning aid to a country because the people of that country have chosen to embark on a population control program"; (b) "stipulating that no country shall use United States funds in such a program," and (c) "offering funds on the specific condition that they may be used for population control."

Stanford Study. The Senate Forgn. Relations Com. released Sept. 19 a Stanford Research Inst. (Menlo Park, Calif.) estimate that world population would increase 53% during 1950-75 & 64% during 1975-2000. It said the worldwide adoption of birth-control measures was "inescapable" and that international organizations must be improved to facilitate human use of "resources whose national identity . . . cannot be easily defined." The study suggested that safe, inexpensive oral contraceptives be developed for birth control and that Roman Catholics make wider use of the rhythm method of birth control already approved "to a limited extent" by the Vatican. [See p. 54D1; Vol. XVIII, 123F2; XVI, 15B3; XI, 383E]

OTHER U.S. NEWS

Cranberry Plan. Health-Education-Welfare Secy. Arthur S. Flemming & cranberry industry officials agreed in Washington Nov. 18 on plans to examine the 1958-59 crop of cranberries to make sure none contaminated by aminotriazole reached market. Uncontaminated products were to to be labeled as pure. The Food & Drug Administration announced Nov. 27 that 20 million lb. had been cleared for Thanksgiving & 250,000 lb. impounded as contaminated. [See p. 362A3]

Food Drugs Approved. FDA Commissioner George P. Larrick announced Nov. 20 that all but 6 of 188 chemicals used in food were found safe by 355 scientists who responded to a government questionnaire. The 6 uncleared chemicals were not barred from use pending further review. [See p. 305G3]

Older Workers Praised. Comm. Ewan Clague of the Bureau of Labor Statistics told a "Little White House Conf. on Aging" in New York Dec. 1 that workers middle-aged & older were highly productive & steadier than younger ones. Clague's statement was based on a bureau study, covering 6,000 government & private business workers, which showed that the average older employee, even over 55, produced only slightly less than the most productive age group (35 to 44) & more than the under-25 group. Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller (R., N.Y.), addressing the conference on the need for health insurance & employment for older persons, said he favored in principle the Federal Govt.'s re-insurance of private health-insurance plans. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 326B3]

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U.S. Foreign Service officers without speaking knowledge of a foreign language dropped from more than 50% of the total in Mar. 1958 to 15% in Nov. 1959 after intensive training at Foreign Service Institute schools, according to a N.Y. Times survey published Nov. 19. The survey, based on tests given in 26 languages to 1,450 officers attending the schools, showed 24.7% as virtually "bilingual," 35.4% "professionally" proficient & 25% as having a "working knowledge" of a foreign language. Institute Dir. Harold Hoskins predicted that up to 90% would attain foreign language proficiency by July 1962. However, he said, there would remain a problem of training specialists in some critical but less widely used languages & dialects of Asia, the Middle East, Eastern Europe & Africa. [See p. 306A1]

Government phone bills ran possibly $1 million a year too high, largely

because of "inefficient administrative practices," Controller Gen. Joseph Campbell reported to Congress Nov. 25. Campbell said A.T.&T. did not, as legally required, "fully apply the lowest applicable rates" in billing the Government and that many agencies were not aware that such rates were available. (Attorneys for A.T.&T., commenting on the report, said it was up to the agencies to apply for the lower rates if they were eligible.) [See pp. 228E2, 257G2]

FOREIGN

Soviet Union

Republic Posts. Premier Vilis T. Latsis of the Latvian SSR resigned for health reasons Nov. 27 and was succeeded by Yan V. Peive, president since 1951 of the Latvian Academy of Sciences. The Latvian Supreme Soviet (Parliament), meeting the same day in Riga, elected Yan E. Kalnberzin as Latvian president & Karl M. Ozolin as first deputy president. Kalnberzin had resigned Nov. 25 as Latvian Communist Party first secretary under fire for "serious shortcomings" in youth education work. A leading Latvian Stalinist, Kalnberzin retained his alternate membership in the Soviet CP Presidium. He was replaced in the Latvian CP post Nov. 25 by Arvid Y. Pelshe. [See p. 275B1]

Pres. Ilyas K. O. Abdullayev of the Azerbaijan SSR resigned Nov. 28 for reasons of health and was replaced by Vice Pres. Saftar Dzhafarov. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 30C3]

Chrmn. Aleksandr Perepelitsyn of the Byelorussian SSR State Security Com. was replaced Nov. 25 by Vasili Petrov. Byelorussian Construction Min. Aleksandr P. Krotov was dismissed the same day. [See p. 120E3]

Chrmn. Nikolai G. Ignatov of the Russian SFSR Supreme Soviet was replaced Nov. 26 by Nikolai Organov to permit him to devote more time to work as member of the Soviet CP Presidium. [See p. 130A3]

Kazakh Neglect Reported. Charges that youth volunteers working to fulfill Premier Khrushchev's "virgin-lands" development program in Kazakhstan had been subject to neglect & poor food were disclosed Nov. 28 by Komsomolskaya Pravda, Young Communist League newspaper. Trade union leaders in the Temir-Tau steel area were said to have been dismissed in connection with labor unrest against poor living conditions. [See p. 338C1]

(Vice Pres. Aleksandr V. Vlasov of the Soviet Academy of Construction charged in Izvestia Nov. 25 that outdated tastes & building methods were hobbling Soviet architects' efforts to bring "simplicity & function" to the USSR's buildings & projects.)

U.S. Trade. American firms' applications for permission to sell the USSR $15½ million worth of stainless steel & $176,455 worth of chemicals were denied by the U.S. Commerce Dept. Nov. 18 under the ban on U.S. strategic goods exports to the USSR. Permission was granted, however, for the sale of $5,661,789 worth of textile machinery. [See p. 288D2]

Subs. Soviet & Red Chinese submarine fleets operating in Pacific waters were estimated at more than 120 vessels Nov. 26 by Adm. Harry D. Felt, commander of U.S. Pacific forces. [See p. 370B1]

Premier Khrushchev flew from Moscow's Vnukovo Airport to the Kremlin for the first time Nov. 27 aboard a Soviet MI-4 helicopter. Khrushchev, who had observed Pres. Eisenhower's use of a helicopter on his visit to Washington, was returning from a 10-day vacation in Gagry, on the Black Sea coast. [See p. 293D2]

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Belgian Congo. The Belgian Parlt. voted by 111-70 Nov. 20 to approve eventual independence for the Ruanda-Urundi trust territories. (Secy. Gen. Michel Rwagasana of the Ruanda Natl. Union told the UN Gen. Assembly Trusteeship Com. Nov. 21 that recent Ruanda-Urundi fighting was rebellion against colonial domination, not tribal warfare. [See p. 376E1]

Britain. The Labor Party's 58th annual conference ended in discord Nov. 29 after 1,207 delegates had split over appeals by party leader Hugh Gaitskell to de-emphasize the party's program for industrial nationalization.

Gaitskell, opening the 2-day conference in Blackpool Nov. 28, called for revision of the party's constitution to eliminate its stress on nationalization and prevent "another election defeat." Gaitskell urged transforming Labor's doctrines but not aims, to show that "we are a mid-20th century party looking to the future, not to the past." He made it clear, however, that despite the proposed de-emphasis of nationalization, the party should aim at public planning "for economic & social reasons."

Opposition to the Gaitskell thesis was led by Aneurin Bevan, deputy party leader, who warned Nov. 29 that it was "impossible to get a rational order by leaving things to private economic adventure." Bevan suggested that the party retain its nationalization program but seek to make it more attractive to British voters. He told a TV audience later that day that further nationalization was "absolutely inevitable."

The conference voted Nov. 29 to elect G. I. Brinham, moderate Woodworkers union delegate, over Ian Mikardo, leftist, as chairman of the party's National Executive Committee. [See pp. 377B2, 357G3, 329G3]

The Labor Party refused Nov. 24 to participate in a Govt. advisory commission formed to review the federation of Rhodesia & Nyasaland. [See p. 239B3]

Power Min. Richard Wood rejected proposals Nov. 23 that the 35 million-ton coal surplus held by the National Coal Board be sold at low prices. Wood said British coal production would be reduced from 207 million tons in 1959 to 195 million in 1960.

Addressing a Thanksgiving Day dinner of the American community in London, Earl Mountbatten of Burma described Pres. Eisenhower Nov. 26 as a "great commander." [See p. 360C3]

France. A 5.769 trillion-franc ($11.6 billion) 1960 budget automatically was passed by the French National Assembly Nov. 28 when a Socialist-Radical censure motion against the Debré cabinet was given only 109 of the 277 votes required to reverse the Govt. on a matter of confidence. The censure motion, presented by a coalition of 60 Socialists & Radicals led by ex-Premiers Guy Mollet & Felix Gaillard Nov. 25 after Debré had refused to restore cuts in veterans' pensions, was the first attempted under the 5th Republic. Under the new constitution, only affirmative censure votes were counted, and the bill was considered to have been passed without vote when the motion failed. [See p. 364F2; Vol. XVIII, 255C2]

The French Senate voted by 175 to 27 Nov. 25 to strip Sen. François Mitterand of his Parliamentary immunity & permit his prosecution for obstructing investigation of charges that he had organized a faked assassination attempt against himself. The Senate had refused, by a 162-117 vote, to lift Mitterand's immunity Nov. 18 after he had linked Debré to the 1957 "bazooka affair," a rightist attempt to assassinate Gen. Raoul Salan, then French commander in Algeria. Mitterand, interior minister in 1957, charged that Debré was implicated in the case but had begged him not to press charges or to request the lifting of his Parliamentary immunity. Mitterand implied that Debré was aiding efforts to discredit him politically. Debré denied the charges. [See p. 346D1]

Robert Pesquet, ex-Poujadist deputy who carried out the attempt on Mitterand's life & accused him of organizing it, was arrested Nov. 29 & charged with exploding a bomb in the National Assembly Feb. 5, 1958.

Congo Premier Fulbert Youlou, in a radio address marking the Congo Republic's first anniversary, called Nov. 27 for joint economic planning & ethnic ties among the Congo, Chad, Gabon & Central African Republics.

The Mali Federation of Senegal & Sudan formally informed Pres. de Gaulle Nov. 27 of its intention to become independent while maintaining ties with France. [See p. 298C2]

Japan. 462 persons were injured Nov. 27 when 30,000 leftists demonstrating against the U.S.-Japanese mutual security pact clashed with 5,000 Tokyo police and broke into the grounds of the Japanese Diet. The demonstration, organized by the Socialist & Communist Parties, the General Council of Japan Trade Unions & radical student organizations, was the first in Japanese history to invade the Diet grounds. 200,000 other leftists demonstrated elsewhere in Japan Nov. 27. [See pp. 385F3, 203F1]

A $55,600,000 war reparations treaty with South Viet Nam was approved by a Diet vote of 198-131 Nov. 27. [See p. 163A3]

Philippines. Amb.-to-US Carlos P. Romulo called Nov. 27 for a U.S. investigation of its military representatives in the Philippines to halt U.S. officials' alleged "whispering campaigns against the moral integrity of

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Nov. 28

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$19,582	*$19,583	*$20,616
Currency circulation	*$32,269	*$32,235	*$31,825
Banks—			
Com'l & ind'l loans§	*[a]$29,921	*$29,727	.....
Agricultural loans§	*[a]$937	*$942	*$838
N.Y. bank clearings	$10,863,785,003	$14,937,250,499	$9,260,007,444
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	13,668,631	17,136,016	16,941,099
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	233.91	232.45	220.72
Bond sales (par value)	$25,993,000	$35,313,600	$27,709,000
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	84.22	84.01	87.61
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	53,645	80,341	143,707
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	[b]6,934,375	6,875,825	6,974,835
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]8,935,000	7,675,000	8,585,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]13,812	*13,270	*12,579
Carloadings (cars)	[b]629,362	638,408	619,754
PRICES:			
Wheat (bu.)	$2.447/8	$2.431/8	$2.35
Corn (bu.)	$1.407/8	$1.401/4	$1.463/4
Cotton (lb.)	$.3685	$.3285	$.361
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$44.17	$46.17	$40.50
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$5.92	$5.91	$6.43
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d].....	118.9	119.0
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]182	167	169
Failures (Nov. 19)‡	287	285	260

* In millions ** N.Y. Herald Tribune † Ward's estimate ‡ Dun & Bradstreet ¶ 1947-49=100 § Fed. Reserve Board [a] Member banks, 107 cities, Nov. 18 [b] Nov. 21 [c] Nov. 14 [d] Nov. 24

Consumer prices rose from 125.2% of the 1947-49 average in September to a record 125.5% in October, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reported Nov. 25. The consumer cost of food, dipping from 118.7% of the 1947-49 average in September to 118.4% in October, was the only major segment of the index to fall. The rise in the index meant automatic 1¢ hourly raises for 1,180,000 auto, aircraft, farm equipment & electrical industry workers and a 2¢ hourly raise for about 68,000 Lockheed & Allis-Chalmers employes [see p. 353B-C3]. Among changes in major sections of the index (1947-49=100):

	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	Oct. 1958
All items	125.5	125.2	124.8	124.9	123.7
Food	118.4	118.7	118.3	119.4	119.7
Housing	130.1	129.7	129.3	129.0	127.9
Apparel	109.4	109.0	108.0	107.5	107.3
Transportation	148.5	146.4	146.7	146.3	142.7
Medical care	152.5	152.2	151.4	151.0	147.1

Farm price parity ratio fell from 79 in mid-October to a 19-year low of 77 in mid-November, the Agriculture Department reported Nov. 30. The index of prices received by farmers fell from 235% of the adjusted 1910-14 average in October to 230% in November, largely because of declines in the prices of meat animals. Prices paid by farmers rose from 296% of the 1910-14 average in October to 297% in November. [See p. 353A3]

Commercial paper outstanding in the U.S. rose to a record total of $3.784 billion Oct. 31, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported Nov. 24. The total included $2.975 billion of directly-placed paper of 9 large sales finance companies.

U.S. Economic Growth Lags. A slowdown of U.S. economic growth in the 1950s because of a preference for greater leisure resulted in a static per capita output the past 5 years and placed the country's rate of growth behind that of most major nations, according to a report by 11 economists at a Natl. Industrial Conf. Board forum in New York Nov. 22. The report attributed the faster growth of other nations to a greater competition for world markets, forced economic expansion (as in the USSR), a low economic base from which they started to expand and the force of "catch-up" periods following World War II. The economists recommended an increase in the annual rate of productivity to raise U.S. economic standards and revision of the country's wage & capital costs structure to compete more favorably for markets.

1960 Outlook. A continued rise in U.S. prosperity in 1960 with the annual productivity rate reaching a record $525 billion, despite reservations about the effects of the 1959 steel strike, was predicted Nov. 22 by the U.S. Chamber of Commerce at its annual Business Outlook Conf. in Washington.

Other predictions for 1960 based on reports from 6 major sectors of industry & delivered by chamber research director Emerson P. Schmidt: higher consumer prices, tighter credit & higher interest rates, production slowdowns in some industries because of the steel shortage (serious damage to the economy if the strike resumed in Jan. 1960), a rise in exports. As deflationary forces that would hinder economic recovery from the steel strike, Schmidt listed: a drop in net farm income, a 5%-10% decrease in the number of housing starts, slower expansion of consumer credit, and a continued check on federal spending. [See p. 322B1]

Commuter Rail Plan. A program of aid to save financially floundering commuter railroads was approved in

our people & Govt." Romulo denounced as "half-truths & misinformation" charges of Philippine Govt. graft & anti-Americanism contained in a report Nov. 25 to the House Defense Appropriations Subcom. by Rep. Phil Weaver (R., Neb.). Weaver said a "graft-ridden" Philippine Govt. had condoned thefts of U.S. military property & harrassment of U.S. personnel.

100 Philippine Natl. Police were assigned Dec. 1 to aid U.S. Air Force Police in patrolling Clark Air Base, near Manila after growing thefts & incidents between U.S. personnel & Filipinos. [See pp. 339F1, 330C3]

SCIENCE

Medicine. Banning of interracial blood transfusions to reduce the possibility of harmful effects from mismatching of blood elements was advised Nov. 6 by Dr. John Scudder, a Columbia U. asst. professor & director of the Presbyterian Hospital blood bank in New York, in a paper delivered to the American Assn. of Blood Banks in Chicago. He recommended that, for maximum safety, a patient receive blood from members of his own family, particularly in a small hospital where blood-testing facilities were limited. 7 members of a Columbia U. Seminar on Genetics & the Evolution of Man challenged Scudder's recommendation Nov. 19 as based on no new medical evidence and serving only to propagate racial prejudice. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 285G1]

Tests in which cancers were produced in young mice by innoculating them with cell-free material from human cancers indicated that cancer might be caused by virus in affected cells, according to a report to the American College of Surgeons Clinical Congress, meeting in Atlantic City Sept. 28, by Dr. James T. Grace Jr. of Roswell Park Meml. Inst. in Buffalo, N.Y. Drs. John B. & Ruth Graham of the same institute, in a report published Aug. 28 in the Surgery, Gynecology & Obstetrics journal, described favorable tests of a cancer-arresting vaccine made from a patient's own malignant tumor. [See p. 326A3; Vol. XVII, 383A1, 174D3]

Astronomy. A 120-inch reflector telescope, world's largest except for the 200-inch Calif. Tech. telescope on Mt. Palomar, went into use July 16 at the U. of Calif. Lick Observatory on Mt. Hamilton, Calif. [See Vol. XVII, p. 33B3; VIII, 179G]

Maximum temperature in the sun's corona (outer atmosphere) was estimated at 190,000,000° Fahrenheit—10 times the previous high estimate—by the Naval Research Lab. in Washington Sept. 29 on the basis of data gathered by rockets 150 mi. above the earth. [See Vol. XVII, p. 71C2]

Oceanography. A dive to a record depth of 18,600 feet in the Pacific Mariannas trench off Guam was made Nov. 14 by Dr. Andreas B. Rechnitzer & Jacques Piccard in the bathyscaphe Trieste, the U.S. Naval Electronic Lab. reported Nov. 16 in San Diego, Calif. [See Vol. XIV, p. 56D2]

Dr. Rhodes W. Fairbridge of Columbia U., reporting Sept. 7 to the Intl. Oceanographic Congress at UN Hq. in New York, said worldwide studies indicated that ocean levels rose 45 feet within a few centuries about 6,000 years ago and obliterated many of the early civilized human communities. He speculated that the oceans' rise was the Great Flood described in the Old Testament, Buddhist scripture & many ancient legends.

The U.S. Natl. Academy of Sciences announced Sept. 8 at the Intl. Oceanographic Congress that it planned to complete within 4 years the boring of a hole 5 miles into the ocean floor to obtain earth-crust samples that might shed light on the earth's origin & inner makeup.

Denver Nov. 30 by mayors (or their representatives) of 7 cities & the heads of leading commuter roads.

They planned to ask Congress: (a) to establish a national policy "for a balanced & coordinated transportation system"; (b) to develop "rational" rail tax policies in cooperation with state & local governments; (c) to authorize low-interest federal loans "to municipalities or publicly constituted bodies for new commuter equipment & improved facilities & for the improvement of intracity mass passenger transportation facilities."

The cities involved were New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis & Milwaukee. The railroads represented were the N.Y. Central; the N.Y., New Haven & Hartford; the Pennsylvania; the Erie, and the Western Association of Railroads. Mayor Richardson Dilworth of Philadelphia headed the mayors' committee. [See p. 352B-C2; XVIII, 282F2]

Transport Criticized. A House Armed Services Subcom. report Nov. 18, based on hearings held in mid-1959, questioned the ability of existing "obsolete" transport facilities to provide adequate service during a U.S. defense emergency of long duration. The report recommended that the Office of Civil & Defense Mobilization maintain an up-to-date estimate of transportation requirements of war-supporting industries in the event of war. The subcommittee criticized transport industries for complaining about competitors & Govt. regulations while lacking a "dynamic outlook" in an age of "fantastic progress". [See p. 175B2]

OBITUARIES

Rev. Henry C. Avery, 74, Ateneo de Manila (Jesuit university) pres. 1933-37, law school regent 1937-41; Nov. 25 in Shrub Oak, N.Y.

Alexander Max Bing, 80, N.Y. real estate developer, housing authority, art collector; Nov. 28 in New York.

Dr. Lyman Lloyd Bryson, 71, prof. of education Columbia U.'s Teachers College 1934-53, moderator of radio programs "Invitation to Learning" & "School of the Air," author of "The New Prometheus," "Science & Freedom"; Nov. 24 in New York of cancer.

Lane Cooper, 83, Cornell U. prof. emeritus of English language & literature, author of "The Art of the Writer," "The Aristotlian Theory of Comedy"; Nov. 27 in Ithaca, N.Y.

(Lewis) John Edwards, 55, British Labor MP since 1945, pres. of Consultive Assembly of Council of Europe since 1955, economic secy. of Treasury 1950-51; Nov. 23 in Strasbourg of heart attack.

Rufus C. Holman, 82, U.S. Senator (R., Ore.) 1939-45, isolationist, New Deal foe; Nov. 27 in Eugene, Ore.

Dr. Ernest George Jansen, 78, South Africa governor-general since 1951, ex-House of Assembly speaker, native affairs minister 1929-33 (responsible for administering apartheid policies, which he advocated); Nov. 25 in Pretoria. [See Vol. XII, p. 178E]

Albert William Ketelby, 84, British composer ("In a Monastery Garden," "In a Persian Garden") & conductor; Nov. 26 on Isle of Wight, England.

Bishop Titus Lowe, 81, English-born pres. of Council of Bishops of Methodist Church 1946-48, ex-missionary; Nov. 27 in Indianapolis.

Dr. Janet Welch Mackie (Mrs. Thomas Mackie), 66, English-born tropical medicine expert, U.S. Public Health Service adviser 1954-58; Nov. 24 in Washington of heart attack.

Gérard Philipe, 36, French actor, 1958 pres. of Syndicat Français des Acteurs (actors' union); Nov. 25 in Paris of heart attack. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 371C3]

MISCELLANEOUS

Bang-Jensen Found Dead. Povl Bang-Jensen, 50, Danish diplomat who was ousted from a UN post in 1958, was found dead in New York's Alley Pond Park (Queens) Nov. 26. He had been shot in the right temple with his own gun, and he had left a suicide note. The police called his death suicide.

Bang-Jensen had been missing from his Lake Success, N.Y. home since early Nov. 23. He had been senior political officer at the UN Secretariat 1949-58. As deputy secretary to a special UN committee that held hearings in Europe in 1957 on the 1956 Hungarian uprising, Bang-Jensen kept notes that included the names of 81 Hungarian anti-Communist refugees who had testified on his pledge to keep their names secret. He refused to divulge these names, even to UN Secy.-Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld, because he felt "morally & legally" obligated to protect the witnesses & their families from Communist reprisals, and he eventually burned the list. This refusal resulted in his dismissal by Hammarskjöld for "insubordination."

Bang-Jensen had been hired by CARE as a consultant in Apr. 1959. It was revealed Nov. 29 that he had seen a psychiatrist, Dr. F. S. Friedenberg of Brooklyn, for 5 months early in 1959 because he contemplated suicide, largely over his inability to find work suitable for his talents. Friedenberg said Nov. 29 that the consultations had been ended because Bang-Jensen felt he would get more help from religious sources. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 425A2]

Air Crashes. 25 of 26 persons aboard an Allegheny Airlines 2-engine plane were killed when the plane, bound from Philadelphia to Cleveland, crashed into Bald Eagle Mt. near Montoursville, Pa. in a snowstorm Dec. 1.

11 persons were killed when a 4-engined TWA Constellation cargo plane crashed into small homes near Chicago's Midway Airport Nov. 24. 3 of the dead were the plane's crewmen; 8 had lived in the buildings hit. [See p. 379B3]

Art. Discovery of 10 original paintings by Italian Renaissance masters in the home of Alfonso Follo, TV repairman of Pasadena, Calif., was reported Nov. 19 by Charles Di Renzo, personal business manager for Follo & his family. Di Renzo said the canvases—Follo family hierlooms—had been identified as a $1 million "Madallena" by Michaelangelo da Caravaggio, 2 canvasses by Il Tintoretto (Jacobo Robusti) and one each by Titian, Lorenzo Lotto, Claude Gele, Luca Giodano, Bernardo Cavallino, Artenisia Gentilischi & Raphaello Santi. Follo & his sister, Maria Hataburda, said Nov. 23 that Di Renzo's announcement was premature and that they would seek further expert appraisal. [See Vol. XVI, p. 255D2]

Paul Cézanne's "Peasant in a Blue Blouse" was sold for £145,000 ($406,000) and Paul Gaugin's "I Await the Letter" for £130,000 ($364,000) to New York art dealer Raphael Rosenberg in an auction Nov. 25 at Sotheby's, London. They had been owned by George Goodyear & Mrs. T. G. Kenefick of Buffalo, N.Y., son & daughter of the late art collector A. Conger Goodyear. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 342A3]

Martha Graham was named winner of the 9th annual $1,000 Capezio (dance) Award (announced Nov. 30). [See Vol. XIV, p. 79G1]

LEADING NOVEMBER FILMS

New York Releases

Beloved Infidel. Love affair of novelist F. Scott Fitzgerald & Sheilah Graham. Screenplay by Sy Bartlett. Based on book by Miss Graham & Gerold Frank. Directed by Henry King. Produced by Jerry Wald for 20th Century-Fox. With Eddie Albert, Philip Ober, Herbert Rudley, Karin Booth. Nov. 17.

Ben-Hur. Pageant of sea battles & chariot races in Christianity's early days. Screenplay by Karl Tunberg. Based on Lew Wallace's novel. Directed by Wm. Wyler. Produced by Sam Zimbalist for MGM. With Charlton Heston, Jack Hawkins, Haya Harareet, Stephen Boyd, Hugh Griffith, Martha Scott, Cathy O'Donnell, Sam Jaffee. Nov. 18.

Brink of Life. Swedish-language film explores childbirth in 3 different women. Screenplay by Ulla Isaksson. Directed by Ingmar Bergman. Produced by Nordisk Tonefilm. With Eva Dahlbeck, Ingrid Thulin, Bibi Andersson, Barbro Hiort af Ornas, Max Von Sydow. Nov. 8.

The Cousins. French-language film about innocent student introduced to orgaistic revelry in Paris. Screenplay written, directed & produced by Claude Chabrol. AJYM production. With Gerard Blain, Jean Claude Brialy, Juliette Mayniel, Corrado Cuarducci. Nov. 23.

The 400 Blows. French-language film about child whose parents don't want him. Written, directed & produced by Francois Truffaut. Produced by Les Films du Carosse & Sedif. Presented by Zenith Intl. Films Corp. With Jean-Pierre Leaud, Patrick Auffy, Claire Maurier, Albert Remy, Guy Decomble. Nov. 16.

Happy Anniversary. Married couple inadvertently reveals secret of pre-marital relationship. Screenplay by Jerome Chodorow & Jos. Fields based on their own play. Directed by David Miller. Produced by Ralph Fields for United Artists. With David Niven, Mitzi Gaynor, Carl Reiner, Monique Van Vooren. Nov. 10.

Ivan the Terrible. Part II of 3-part Russian-language work (filmed in 1946) on life of first Russian czar. Written & directed by Sergei Eisenstein. Produced by Central Cinema Studio, Alma Ata. Sovexportfilm & Artkino release. With Nikolai Cherkassov, Serafima Birman, Piotr Kadochnikov, Andrei Abrikosov. Nov. 24.

The Miracle. Religious postulant assumes more worldly life during Napoleonic wars. Screenplay by Frank Butler. Based on Karl Vollmoeller's play. Directed by Irving Rapper. Produced by Henry Blanke for Warner Bros. With Carroll Baker, Roger Moore, Walter Slezak, Vittorio Gassman, Katina Paxinou, Dennis King. Nov. 12.

The Wonderful Country. U.S.-born Mexican gunman returns to U.S. to buy arms for his dictator-boss. Screenplay by Robert Ardrey. Based on Tom Lea's novel. Directed by Robert Parrish. Produced by Chester Erskine for United Artists. With Robert Mitchum, Julie London, Gary Merrill, Pedro Armendariz, Albert Dekker, Jack Oakie. Nov. 4.

The Wreck of the Mary Deare. Investigation of alleged sinking of cargo vessel. Screenplay by Eric Ambler from Hammond Innes novel. Directed by Michael Anderson. Produced by Julian Blaustein for MGM. With Gary Cooper, Charlton Heston, Michael Redgrave, Emlyn Williams, Richard Harris, Cecil Parker. Nov. 6.